

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance; for six months, 75 cents.

Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements.

Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.

Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of cash payments.

On the 12th instant the President returned to the House of Representatives the "Act to prohibit military interference with elections," with his objections to its approval. The veto message will appear in our next issue.

Religious Questions—Dancing.

In the April number of the *Southern Presbyterian Review* Dr. Adger publishes an able reply to the Rev. Dr. Dabney on the question whether dancing is a sin, and as such disciplinable by the church—a practical question, which more or less divides all the Protestant churches of the country. Dr. Dabney advocated in a previous article the affirmative of these questions and Dr. Adger presents the negative side in his article. Dr. Adger maintains that on a number of questions of practical importance, but not fundamental, the church differs, and that this difference and a free discussion is the best guide to truth and correct conduct. Dr. Dabney lays down and endeavors to maintain two positions: First, that dancing is sinful, and second, that it is an offense to be formally disciplined. Dr. Adger controverts both these propositions in their general scope. In doing this he states distinctly that he is no patron of your "dancing disciples," nor has he ever been a friend, admirer or apologist of the amusement of dancing in any of its forms, but on the contrary asserts that he is on the record as expressing very strong disapprobation of all forms of dancing between the sexes, but this is not because he regards all forms of dancing sinful and proper subjects of discipline. He maintains there is no specific warrant of the word for these propositions. He says truly there is a clear distinction between disapprobation and condemnation, and formal church discipline based on judicial proceedings. A Christian "may speak or write against what is, in his opinion, dangerous, and a pastor may from the pulpit reason and exhort, and a session may warn and remonstrate respecting whatever in the general aspects of the word seems to be improper and injurious. But when that court comes to acts of technical discipline, the warrant of the word is reasonably and rightfully required to be much more explicit." He then draws a distinction between questionable and sinful actions, or those which "are disapproved on general grounds of Scripture, as many persons believe, and other actions whose condemnation is either express in Scripture or also necessarily deducible therefrom." The latter are called sinful and the former questionable, and different minds will view them differently. "There is theatre going, card playing and novel reading and tobacco chewing or smoking, and all use, even the most moderate, of any kind of stimulating drink, and dinner parties and big suppers and fashionable dress and equipage, and the wearing of a gold watch, diamond ring and other jewelry—yes, and we may go further and say life insurance, and the marriage of first cousins, and proceeding another step, the use of instrumental music in public worship in God's house, and of church fairs with their many bad accompaniments, and other like things are questionable with many and furnish occasions of earnest differences of opinion amongst honest, conscientious and intelligent Christians, who have adopted the word as their only rule." Many of these practices are held as objectionable as dancing in any of its forms, and the writer truly says that novel reading as practiced is fully as great an evil, high authority having recently said that "no one systematically reads the average novelette of the day and keeps either integrity or virtue, and that there are a million of men and women in the United States to-day reading themselves into hell." After discussing some of the other questionable practices, he concludes that the whole of the argument to prove dancing sinful only demonstrates it to be questionable and a practice which may fairly be held in disapprobation by the conscientious Bible believer. The writer scatters the arguments drawn from classical antiquity and controverts the idea that Calvin favored discipline for dancing as it is now understood and practiced in society. Calvin knew how "to point out the inconsiderate zeal for righteousness of even good men," and how to condemn their excessive moroseness and their too rigorous severity. He could quote from Augustine "how the pious and placid should mercifully correct what they can in the church, but bear patiently what they cannot correct, in lamenting and mourning until God either reform and correct, or at the harvest root up the tares and scatter the chaff." And in reference to drunkenness, so forcibly condemned in the Bible, which in Africa was common with impunity, Calvin approved the declaration of Augustin in a council called to provide a remedy. "In my opinion such things are not removed by rough, harsh and imperious measures, but more by teaching than commanding, more by admonishing than threatening." The writer holds that discipline is not to be exercised when the public sentiment does not sustain it as wise and good, and even then only where the offense is the sin of the few. Preaching is the remedy. Discipline should never be used hastily, as it is a dangerous remedy in unskilled hands, a single case of error often splitting a flourishing church into factions. Dr. Adger after citing authorities against discipline, defining the powers of the session and showing that the church has no opinions, and discussing certain things which are questionable, as life insurance and the moderate use of liquor, but not formally pro-

hibited, alleges that the church cannot make laws, but can only administer them. "We," says he, "are not the Lord's councillors, but his servants. He makes the laws. Church rulers can only administer them. The church is not therefore bound by what the wise and good of the ancient and modern world has said about dancing or anything else, and the plea of Christian liberty is to be asserted over and over again, whenever churches or church courts essay to invade that liberty in the least degree." And whenever on mere opinion any church undertakes the formal discipline of any practice not clearly forbidden in the Scriptures, it becomes a question whether it is not the duty of the humblest member to protest in "the interest of the liberty and the purity and the peace of the church."

The article of Dr. Adger is too lengthy for our columns and the extracts given but feebly indicate the force of the argument. It should be read by all who can obtain it, not merely because it is a full discussion of the much disputed question of the immorality of dancing, but because of his clear and forcible exposition of church discipline and the caution with which it should be exercised. We are satisfied that in numerous cases efforts at discipline for questionable acts have done more to injure the progress of religion than almost any other cause, and this article will touch the overzealous "to curb their knock-down and drag-out remedies for irregularities. The argument of Dr. Dabney on the other side of the question of dancing will be found in the same *Review* with the reply of Dr. Adger. We agree with Dr. Adger and perhaps entertain a little more liberal views than he expresses, as his entire argument looks only to the Scriptural view of the matter. It has a physical and social aspect which, when properly restrained, renders dancing not only pleasant, but healthful and highly conducive to grace of person.

Southern Baptist Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This body of representative men of the Baptist denomination South of "Mason and Dixon's Line," which met in its thirty-fourth annual session in the city of Atlanta on the 8th instant, was like the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the result of the difference of opinion between the members denominations, North and South, on the subject of slavery, and was organized in Augusta, Ga., in 1845.

Unlike similar bodies in other denominations, it is neither legislative nor judicial, but simply an advisory council, whose acts are accepted or rejected by each individual church as it approves or disapproves them. Nor is this wrong, for each church is independent of every other and enters into the conference with the express understanding that its liberty is in no wise curtailed by the step.

Again, the body is a purely benevolent organization, its object being three-fold: 1. To devise means for sending the Gospel to the heathen in foreign lands. 2. To build up the cause of Christ in the destitute places in our own Southern land and among the Indians in the West. 3. To provide a way whereby our ministers may be educated for their life work. "The work of the convention is carried on by boards appointed annually." At the convention in Atlanta there were about three hundred and sixty delegates present, representing Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Indian Territory, besides visitors from the North and elsewhere, and the Revs. Crawford and Hartwell, Missionaries of the Foreign Board in China, Rev. Mr. David, Missionary to Africa, and Rev. Mr. Taylor, who represents Southern Baptists in the City of Rome.

The meetings of the body were harmonious, and, doubtless, productive of lasting good. Perhaps the most important question before it was, "Shall Southern Baptists co-operate with their brethren in the North in the work to which the two conventions are respectively devoted?" After a protracted discussion, in which quite a number of the most prominent men present participated, and not always, I am sorry to say, in the best Christian spirit, it was decided that a consolidation of the two conventions was neither practicable nor desirable, and that it should be left to their respective boards to act in concert wherever it seemed for the interest of the cause that they should do so.

The reports on mission work elicited speeches from returned missionaries, which were both interesting and instructive.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Rome, gave an extended account of the difficulties with which the missionaries have had to contend in the "Imperial City" and Italy at large, and showed that the work in Catholic Italy, though progressing very slowly, had gained a fine foothold. Even in Rome he has a locale in one of the most central parts of the city with a membership of about twenty.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, of China, reminded the convention that seventeen of his missionaries had died at their posts, bravely fighting against idolatry and superstition, thus overwhelmingly refuting the vile charge made by some that the missionaries of Foreign Board of Southern Baptist Convention are not faithful to the charge given them to keep.

Rev. Mr. David, of Africa, gave an encouraging account of his work in Africa, and declared the people, among whom he went, to be superior to the American whites in all points of morality, except truthfulness. They would lie in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, and be more than apt to do so the hundredth time; but stealing, murder, theft and licentiousness were far less common among them than among the whites here. This is due, said the speaker, to the fact that the law knows no degrees in the punishment of crime. If I kill, I must die; if I maim, I must be maimed. They require "an eye for an eye," &c. Theft is punishable with death.

The people are very superstitious; but often exhibit the most astonishing faith. In one town a little band prayed without ceasing for eighteen long years that God would send them a teacher in the place of the one who had left them, and sent once each year to the seacoast to see if the missionary had come, and at the end of the eighteenth year the whole band started out to meet the man of God, and hundreds of miles away from any settlement, met him (Mr. David) in the depths of a forest. The scene was an affecting one. The delighted little band time and again embraced him and then returned thanks to God for having answered

their prayers. His work was prospered in his hands.

Of course collections were "lifted" for each of the objects of the convention, and amounted in all to about \$8,500 in cash and pledges. Any other course would have been wholly unchristian.

Perhaps the only other item of interest to your readers is the resignation of Dr. C. H. Toy, of the chair of "Old Testament Interpretation" in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. It was a most unpleasant surprise, but we trust that it will prove one of the "all things which work together for good to those who love God," &c.

The next meeting of the convention will most probably be held in Columbus, Miss., beginning May 7th, 1880.

On Sunday the pulpits, both white and colored, of all denominations, except the Episcopalian, were filled by distinguished members of the convention.

The hospitality of the Atlanta people will not be soon forgotten by those who enjoyed it, nor will the influence of the meeting itself soon cease to be felt.

"OCCASIONAL."

Editorial Brevities.

The Montgomery, Ala., and Eufaula Railroad was sold at auction on the 1st instant, for \$2,120,000 cash.

Col. A. P. Butler is industriously stocking the waters of South Carolina with fish. The State will owe him a debt of gratitude.

The South Americans are getting blood thirsty. Chili has declared war against Peru, and active preparations are now going on for the conflict in which Bolivia is also a participant. The citizens of Lima, in Peru, are enthusiastically tendering their money and their services to the government.

The French Government is resolved to prevent the Roman Catholic clergy from interfering with the system of public education. Serious results may follow, but in the end the priests will be compelled to submit.

North Carolina furnishes the world with a large proportion of medicinal remedies in the way plants. One firm alone in Statesville sold last year half a million dollars' worth of herbs gathered in the State.

A wagon from the mountains came into Greenville the other day, drawn by an ox and a mule. The load consisted of four horned sheep, a wild cat and two small bears. He found the market rather dull for his barter and left for some point below.

The desire to return to the whipping post is so strong in Kentucky that in some counties candidates for the Legislature are compelled to pledge themselves to sustain the measure or lose their chance of election.

Three men paid the penalty of their crimes on the gallows on the 10th instant—one in North Carolina for burglary and two in Georgia for murder.

A religious newspaper in London has recovered damages in a libel suit, against a man who spoke evil of it. Make a note of that, and be careful how you speak of newspapers. It's a poor rule that don't work both ways.

The appropriation made by Congress a short time since for the purchase and distribution of seed will not take effect until the first of July, and our farmers can save themselves the trouble of sending on for seed as it is stated that none will be obtainable before fall.

Although the United States Supreme Court has declared polygamy a crime against the laws of the land the Mormon delegate to Congress recently in Salt Lake City, made a most elaborate defense of polygamy to the largest congregation ever assembled there. And yet he is permitted to hold his seat in Congress.

A resolution has been adopted by the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the appointment of a joint committee to welcome Grant on his arrival in this country in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provided there shall be no expense to the State.

The father of Charley Ross has been again disappointed in finding his long lost boy. He has visited over six hundred lost children, all of whom were believed to be Charley. The case will probably pass into history as the most remarkable of its kind on record.

New York City has nearly 500 churches and chapels costing \$40,000,000 to build, and \$5,000,000 more per annum to keep them going. It has fifty-nine hospitals and asylums for the sick, aged, blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, imbeciles, orphans and soldiers, which have cost \$20,000,000 to build, and require \$5,000,000 a year to sustain. The public school edifices have cost \$6,000,000, and \$4,000,000 a year to operate.

The Holy Land is subject to famine as of old. Now, however, instead of sending to Egypt for corn, the wants of the people are met by importations of flour and grain from New York. As Joseph collected corn in Egypt, in anticipation of seven years of scanty harvests, so exports from the bountiful crops of the new world are now storing at Jerusalem to meet impending famine.

The American Medical Association recently in session at Atlanta, Ga., favor the requisition of attending three courses of lectures preparatory to graduation as a physician. This will bear hard on many a worthy poor man, but if it will prevent the graduation of men who are not properly educated in the duties and responsibilities of the profession and the public will have no ground of complaint.

The subscriptions to the Bonner balm, in this city, says the *Augusta Chronicle*, amount to nearly three hundred dollars. The sum will be sent to the family of the late Lieutenant Bonner, and the balm will be forwarded to the Charleston Cotton Exchange, where it will be raffled or sold for the benefit of the Bonner fund and re-donated.

The latest old thing which every fashionable London lady thinks she must have, if she is to remain anybody at all, is an old watch. It is not for the hands, or face, or works that these are prized, but for the case. These are taken off their hinges and converted into stoppers for the glass bottles on the dressing table.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special says that "the appropriation bills will be passed at this session in regular order, without the riders, if that is made necessary by votes, and if this is not done by the Democrats as a body, it will be done by Democratic and Republican votes together. It follows that the cry of 'revolution' need not be heeded by anybody. It is an evidence that the Republicans would like to carry the next election on a false issue and that is all."

The Vanderbilt train party traveled from New York "out West," 3,714 miles in 92 hours, 45 minutes, the average rate of speed being 41 miles an hour. The Centennial transcontinental train ran 3,317 miles, from Jersey City to Oakland, in 82 hours, 47 minutes, on one continuous trip, or nearly the same average. Mr. Vanderbilt passed over the same road between Chicago and Omaha, and beat the Centennial fast train by 23 minutes. Who says a train cannot go across the continent in 80 hours?

We extract the following favorable notice of Dr. T. G. C. Fahnestock, from an article on the dental art and the use of nitrous oxide gas in tooth extracting, published in the *Cincinnati Merchant and Farmer*. Dr. Fahnestock, a few years ago purchased the Whitner farm near Walhalla and is now a citizen of this country. He is active, energetic and progressive as a farmer, and is highly pleased with this country, which he proposes to make his home. Of his high character and standing in his profession in the city of Cincinnati the following notice amply testifies. He has made numerous friends here, and we wish many such worthy persons would come and settle among us:

"We visited, a few days since, the dental rooms of Dr. Fahnestock, northwest corner of Sereneth and Race. The doctor is now on a visit to his plantation in South Carolina, and Dr. Weldon is in charge. Dr. Weldon has been with Dr. Fahnestock about four years, and during that time he has administered the gas to all classes and ages of people, to the young and robust, the aged and the invalid. The names of 41,000 persons are recorded in the Doctor's books as having taken the gas at his office while having teeth extracted, and in every case the result was satisfactory to the patient and the operator."

Dr. Fahnestock has been practicing in this city about ten years. He has for the last four or five year made a specialty of tooth extracting, and has probably given the gas to more people than any other dentist in Ohio. It is the experience of such men that convinces us that in the hands of a careful operator the gas is not the least danger to be apprehended from its use. The only real danger in its use lies in using gas not strictly pure. Those dentists whose demand for the gas is very limited, and who procure the article from Philadelphia or New York, cannot, of course be sure of its strength and purity. Dr. Fahnestock manufactures the gas he uses, and always has it fresh and pure. Although making a prominent specialty of extracting, Dr. F. has a high reputation in his profession, and there is probably no better practical dentist in the city than Dr. Weldon. With him supplying a new set of teeth is not a mere mechanical operation, but an art. The contour of the features, the complexion, and even the stature are studied and consulted, determining the shape and size of the teeth furnished, and the work turned out by the Doctor is characterized by its fidelity to nature. All varieties of dental work are performed at his rooms, from the moderate priced rubber to the more expensive and beautiful continuous gum work. Few men in the profession in this city are more respected and esteemed than Dr. Fahnestock and Dr. Weldon, and few enjoy a larger or more lucrative practice among our best families.

AN OLD DEED.—We have received the following note from a well known lady living in the Buckhead neighborhood:

"In your last issue of the *News and Herald*, I noticed an account of an 'old deed,' in possession of the Sheriff of Newberry. I have requested Major T. W. Woodward to hand you a deed which came into my possession during my first visit North after the war. It was given me by a gentleman who had married a Southern lady, and it had been discovered among some papers in the printing office in Fitchburg, Mass. The supposition was that it had been appropriated by some of our Northern friends when they visited us several years ago. I imagine it will prove as great a curiosity as the one Mr. Wheeler has on exhibition—this deed having been also granted by 'His Excellency Wm. Moultrie, Esq.' If the figure that graces one side of the seal is the Goddess of Liberty, the surrounded by a wreath of time has certainly impaired her beauty as well as her drapery. Whilst visiting around it was shown, as a trophy of war, broken wine glass and china soup plate marked with the initials 'J.' supposed to have been once the property of ex-Governor Hampton. But, 'tis said, all is fair in love and war. We should endeavor not to revive old grievances, but 'let the dead past bury its dead.'"

The deed is from Governor Moultrie to Hugh Middleton and Edward Prince, is dated October 6, 1794, and conveys a tract of one thousand acres, "situate in the District of Washington, Pendleton County, on the South side of the road that leads from Washington District Court House to Ninety Six District Court House." The seal is of wax, four inches in diameter, and shows many signs of its age.—*Windsboro News and Herald*.

So far as is known no genuine case of hydrophobia has ever yet been cured in this country. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* asserts that a discovery of a cure for the fearful malady has been made in Russia, this remedy being pure oxygen. A little Russian girl was recently attacked by the disease and the physicians thereupon made her inhale three cubic feet of oxygen. In the course of an hour and a half all the symptoms disappeared and the child remained calm. On the next day but one the malady returned in all its distressing characteristics. A fresh inhalation of oxygen was tried, and at the end of forty-five minutes the attack subsided and never returned.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 9.—Two negroes, Tom Jones alias Satter White, and Henry McSeed alias Cantello, were hanged to-day at Appling, Columbia County. Jones killed a negro in 1876 on account of jealousy. McSeed killed his son in November last because he believed him guilty of stealing from him. Jones claimed innocence, while McSeed acknowledged his crime.

One of Hoo's hand presses for sale at this office cheap. Size of bed of press 22x28.

The Exodus.

I am opposed to this exodus, because it is an untimely concession to the idea that colored people and white people cannot live together in peace and prosperity unless the whites are a majority and control the legislation and hold the offices of the State. I am opposed to this exodus, because it will pour upon the people of Kansas and other Northern States a multitude of deluded, hungry, homeless, naked and destitute people, to be supported in a large measure by alms. I am opposed to this exodus, because it will enable our political adversaries to make successful appeals to popular prejudice (as in the case of the Chinese), on the ground these people, so ignorant and helpless, have been imported for the purpose of making the North solid by outwitting intelligent Northern citizens. I am opposed to this exodus, because "rolling stones gather no moss;" and I agree with Emerson that the men who made Rome or any other locality worth going to so stayed there. There is, in my judgment, no part of the United States, where an industrious and intelligent colored man can serve his race more wisely and efficiently than upon the soil where he was born and reared, and is known. I am opposed to this exodus, because I see in it a tendency to convert colored laboring men into traveling tramps, first going North because they are persecuted, and then returning South because they have been deceived and disappointed in their expectations, which will excite against our whole race an increased measure of popular contempt and scorn. I am opposed to this exodus because I believe that the conditions of existence in the Southern States are steadily improving, and that the colored man will ultimately realize the fullest measure of liberty and equality accorded and secured in any section of our common country.

[Fred Douglass's Letter.]

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate passed with amendment the House bill providing payment of the money heretofore appropriated to James B. Eads and his associates for the construction of the jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi.

The consideration of the bill prohibiting military interference at elections was then resumed. Senator Edmunds spoke on the bill. Before taking the vote, considerable excitement was manifested. Senators Blaine and Chandler both spoke. The latter made a bitter speech, saying in the course of his remarks that he and his party believed that twelve Senators on the Democratic side held their seats fraudulently, and yet it was proposed to oust Kellogg who was justly entitled to his Senatorship. The bill was afterwards passed by a vote of 33 to 23.

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution to make the appropriation of March 31, 1877, of \$375,000 for the payment of ante-bellum Southern mail contractors practically available, it being tied up by a treasury ruling to await the presentation of all such claims and the determination of the percentage that should be paid to each claimant. It proposes to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to pay contractors or their legal representatives such sums as the Post Office Department certifies may prove to be due them respectively, provided that no payment shall be made to any contractor without satisfactory proof that he has not already been paid by the Confederate States.

The Rev. A. Webster, writing from Orangeburg of the probability of an exodus of the colored population from this State, says:

Since the project has been discussed here of seeking homes in the West, on lands opened by Government for settlement, the feeling in favor of emigration has increased, and is now only held in check by those who are looked up to for leadership in this movement and who wait for further developments here, and for trustworthy information in reference to the most promising fields for their future settlement, and the formation of definite plans, and the certainty of means for reaching their place of destination. The colored people only wait for definite plans to be formed, and the starting of the forward movement, then thousands would forthwith take their chances for homes and a future in the great West. When they once fully make up their minds to go they will not be deterred, whatever the personal sacrifices may be to them. They are sure they have nothing to lose here by their removal, and the chances are in their favor elsewhere.

He mentions as a cause for this feeling amongst them, their fears as to their future treatment when the protection of the strong arm of the National government is taken away from them. He declares that the idea of immigration to the West, so far from being a newspaper fiction, as some would have the country believe, or merely a temporary fright among ignorant blacks, as others would have it, is a deliberate purpose on the part of many intelligent negroes throughout South Carolina.

A DANGEROUS TORPOR.—Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously dangerous to those organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing diuretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their excretive function counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels, and by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb.

Have You the Buckeye?

It is a well established fact, that Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure, if used according to directions. The *Æsculus Hippocastanum* or Horse Chestnut, commonly known as the Buckeye, has been highly esteemed for many years, owing to the fact that it possesses virtues lying in the bitter principle called *Esculin*, which can be utilized for the cure of Piles. If affected with that terrible disease, use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment and be relieved. Price 50 cents. For sale by Norman & Bro., druggists.

Mexico and United States.

Owing to their warm and delightful climates, their inhabitants grow sallow from torpid livers, indigestion and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and Bowels. They should of course at all times keep the liver active, and to our readers we recommend Tabler's Pile Ointment or Vegetable Liver Powder. Taken in time, it will often save money and much suffering. Price 50 cents. For sale by Norman & Bro., druggists.

Important Notice!

WALHALLA, S. C., May 12th, 1879.

With a view to preserve the health of the town, the Town Council at its regular meeting, in May, passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, That all citizens of the Town of Walhalla owning Real Estate are hereby required to have their premises, and especially their privies, cleaned on or before the 25th of May, 1879. All persons failing to comply with this resolution shall be subject to a fine in the discretion of the Council."

C. E. WATSON,
Clerk of Council.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—In the National Colored Convention to-day Pinchback, Chairman of the committee on an address, made a report declaring that although fifteen years have elapsed since emancipation, obstacles have been constantly thrown in the way to obstruct and retard the progress of the colored race; many grievances are rooted, all of which are attributed to an alleged spirit of intolerance in the South. The report is quite lengthy, and refers generally to the disadvantages surrounding the colored citizens in the South by the non-enforcement of the laws.

Blank Liens, Deeds, Mortgages and Executions for sale at this office.

OLD AND RELIABLE.
DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates.—It is Cathartic and Tonic.
TRY IT.
To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Severe Nausea, and other Disorders.
LIVER INVIGORATOR
The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator purifies the system from Malaria, Influences the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.
The Liver Invigorator has been used for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 122 MADISON ST., NEW YORK CITY.
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

J. H. PITCHFORD,

Attorney-At-Law.
OFFICE ON COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
WALHALLA, S. C.

Will give prompt attention to collections and all other business confided to him.

May 15, 1879

26-1y

TAX NOTICE.

Treasurer's Office, May 12, 1879.
THE books for the collection of the first installment of taxes for the fiscal year 1878 are now opened and will be kept open at this office until further notice.

R. S. PORCHER,
Treasurer Oconee County.

May 25, 1879

26-1t

HURRAH!
HURRAH!

For
WEST UNION,
THE
GREAT CASH
AND
BARTER STORE.

Invest Your Dollars and
Dimes here with J. P.
MICKLER, at the Old
Stand, where you
can Procure the
Largest

QUANTITY OF GOODS,
AND THE
BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

I am Just Receiving a New Stock
of Goods from Charleston and
New York, which were
Bought for Cash at Remarkably Low Prices,
Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CROCKERY,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
SHOES, AND
HATS, &c.

I also keep a small stock of DRUGS on hand, all of which will be sold at astonishingly low figures for Cash or Barter.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Five Hundred Bushels of
Corn Wanted, which will be
paid for in cash or goods at
cash prices.

Respectfully,
J. P. MICKLER.

May 15, 1879

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